THE CENTENNIAL

Ground Plan of the Main Building.

Diagram of Position and Space Aliotted Each Nation.

MATERIALS USED IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Numerous Applications from Germany.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

PHILADELPHIA, Peb. 11, 1875. During the last rew weeks, even in this City of Brotherly Love, where the subject of a grand international Centennial Exposition has been the set theme of conversation for the past twelve greated, so that, for the first time during my residence here, I can truly state that the heart of this great but somewhat conservative people is now boroughly aroused.

THE GREAT CAUSE. The reasons for this great uprising upon the part of the people, who have united and who are to entertain for quite an extended period the entire world, are easily understood. They see going up in Pairmount Park, as rapidly as if at the touch of a magician's wand, buildings, grand in proportion, graceful in architecture, and remarkably so far as the Centennial Commissioners are con-

erned there is no development of theirs which has not been thoroughly presented in these columns; but what is far more interesting to all people who anticipate forwarding exhibits to the pears in another column.

Already have the readers of the HERALD been furnished with carefully prepared articles, giving in detail accurate descriptions of the external structures, such as Memorial Hall, the Art Gallery, the Borticultural and Machinery buildings, and in ground plan of the main edifice, in which will be placed the general exhibits.

THE MAIN BUILDING. Perhaps those who have seen the Expositions of England. Austria and France may be able to form some satisfactory conception of the great magnitude and colossal proportious of the structure, but the average American will find this impossible, because no plan or photograph can convey to his mind the actual appearance the build-ng will assume when under roof. It will cover the immense area of 2014 acres, and will present externally, of course, many imposing architectural features. It is located immediately east of the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, on the Lansdowne Plateau. It will stand 170 feet back from the north side of Eim avenue, the area between the building and the avenue being used for special products, which may be exhibited in the spen air. There will also be a space 300 feet in width between the building and the Art Gallery on the north side, which will be ornamentally treated as ground for special purposes. The buildng is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 sect above the ground, the interior height being 70 leet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 test in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground soor and central incades extending to the height or 90 feet. The east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance will be the principal approach from street cars, will be the principal approach from street cara, the ticket offices being located upon the line of sim avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. The main portal on the north side communicates directly with the Art Gallery, and the main portal on the west side gives the main passage way to the Machinery and Agricultural helis. Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 leet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced showing a cornice at 24 feet above the duced showing a cornice at 24 lest above the ground. In order to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole the roof over the central part, for 184 lest aquare, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, 48 lest aquare, raing to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof. The areas covered are as follows:—

| Square Feel, | Squa

manuest is the Paris and Vienna buildings, and sow submit to the outlders a plan infinitely superior to them all.

It will be noticed that the general arrangement of the ground plan, published herewith, snews a grand contrai avenue, 120 feet, wide and 1,832 feet long. This is, beyond contradiction, the most extensive and grandest avenue of its width ever introduced in buildings reared for a similar purpose. Runuing from this central thoroughter, it will be conserved, are numerous side avenues and naves, each of which are forty-eight feet wide, while it will be seen the outer sides of these avenues and reassepts in the central portion of the plan result in dividing the ground floor into hims grand open spaces free from supporting columns, and covering an aggregate of 4d feet square. Thus a magnificent outlook is afforded, uninterrupted by post of pillars or rendered awkward by heavy or ungraceful supports. Four of these spaces are 100 lest square, our others 100 feet by 120 feet, while the great central paylino is 120 feet square. The promenades, it will be conserved, give the greatest possible accommodation to visitors, without interfering in the least degree with the articles on exhibition. They are orosid and spacious, well arranged and well ventuated, and, while affording free access and egrees to adult from the building, size chacle the visitor to observe to the best advantage everything there will be to be seen. The main promenades through the rise and those penetrating the centres of the side avenues are each sizes here the first peet broad and those penetrating the centres of the side avenues are each sizes here they feet broad and those penetrating the centres of the side avenues are each sizes here in width.

The Arkangement of the Rative

central position of 123,160 square feet, where, in this immense enclosure, she will display the products of her mines, her factories her crattsmen, artisans—nay, the richest specialties of all her worthy sons, in friendly rivairy with those of her English speaking cousins right next door. The diagram is so self-explanatory that but uittee else in relation to it need be said. But for the sake of bringing in a more condensed form its general leatures your correspondent makes the general leatures your correspondent makes the general features your correspondent makes the following recapitulation of the position afforded the different countries and the total amount of the property o

| Squ | are feet |
|---|----------|
| Siam | 3,946 |
| Persia | |
| Egypt | |
| Turkey | . 7.776 |
| Russia | . 10,004 |
| Sweden and Norway | |
| Austria | 23,325 |
| German empire | |
| Netherlands and Denmark | . 7.771 |
| >witzeriand | . 6,156 |
| Italy | . 11,666 |
| Spain and colonies | . 15,555 |
| France, Algiers and other colonies | 27, 204 |
| Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia and other | 2.40.100 |
| colonies | 46,745 |
| United States (total) | 123,16 |
| Mexico | . 11,66 |
| Honduras | 3,88 |
| Guatemala | 5,50 |
| han Salvador | . 4,336 |
| Nicaragua | 4,53 |
| Venezueia | . 5,50 |
| Ecuador | . 3,88 |
| United States of Colombia | 7,77 |
| Peru | . 11,666 |
| Chin | 9,74 |
| Brazil | 17.52 |
| Argentme Republic | . 15.55 |
| Hayti | 3,88 |
| Sandwich Islands | . 3.88 |
| Liberia | . 2,26 |
| Japan | 7.200 |
| China | . 7,29 |
| Reserved space | . 21,40 |

Width
Height to top of supporting columns
Height to ridge of roof.
Central transcpt
Length
Width
Height to top of columns
Height to ridge of roof. Deight to ridge of roof.

Dentral Aisles—

Length at east en!
Length at west end
Width

beight to roof

tde Aisles—

MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING.

The foundations which support this monster superstructure consist of nuge piers of masonry, while the superstructure itself is composed of wrought from columns, of a graceful and fitting mould, which in their turn support wrought from roof trusses.

mould, which in their turn support wrought fron roof trusses.

For the most part the columns are placed lengthwise of the building at the uniform distance apart of 24 feet, and the sides of the building for the height of seven feet from the ground are finished with timber framed in panels between the columns, and above the seven feet with glazed sash. Portions of the sash are movable for ventilation.

The wrought fron columns are composed of rolled channel bars, with plates bolted to the flanges.

ECONOMY OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

and, in addition thereto, to subscribe the sum of \$250. He recommended that lists be circulated for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions irom those who were desirous of adding the object in view, with the understanding that each subscriber to the amount of \$5 should be entitled to two reserved seats. He thought there would be no difficulty whatever in dining the house and censuring a lavorable result. The General also suggested the advisability of an endeavor being made to secure the services of one of the bands attached to the National Guard, who would give their services grauntously.

Colonel wingate thought this latter proposition would be found impracticable. A sub-committee, nowever, were empowered to act in the premises. Air. Bird, who was present at the meeting, minormed the committee that a certain printing establishment in the city had volunteered to do at the printing gratis. He also stated that in addition to what he had already promised to do he would guarantee one-half the parquet tickets for the entertainment above reserved to. He thought, he said, that the services of a band would provide, he said, that the services of a band would provide. Air. Alford said he would take 500 tickets for the Academy entertainment. He then reserved to some objections which had been mentioned to him in regard to the manner in which the team is to occurs only the same to the joint committee having in charge the supervision of the competitions for that such the same to the joint committee.

Aletter was read from Major Leech, the Captalin of the Irish leam, setting forth that at about the same time that the international contest is to take place there would also occur a contest and report the same to the joint committee.

A letter was read from Major Leech, the Captalin of the Irish leam, setting forth that at about the same time that the international match will take place either at North Ball knapes, near Dubin, heland, or at the Curragh, in June next.

Alajor Leech is engaged in the publication of a history of the

ORGANIZATION OF TENEMENT HOUSE TENANTS-MOVEMENT TO REFECT A REDUCTION OF HOUSE DENTS.

A meeting of tenement house tenants, prinbefore other walks, each of which is ted lost in width.

The plan at a glance shows not only the relative position of the enlierent nationalities, but also his amount of space should of each. A more admirable diagram down not be well portrayed than his one submitted to each. A more admirable diagram down not be well portrayed than his one column, for it is nothing loss than a casefully prepared programme, by which any one shows the exact spot in which make its display and what countries surround and are adjacent to it.

It will be seen that while the plan is a good one had its leatures it is, at the same time, excellent in a geographical point of view. It will be seen that due consideration has been shown in the peculiarities of soil, climate, ec.; and those mations are adjacent to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced by the collective internal to each other which are instanced in the feeling of the feeling was addressed by Messra. Carl, starke, Scheibel and others, who argued that, while nearly all necessaries of life, in conformity with the times, have been reduced in price, house rents are still kept high and at a rate brought about during a period of overspeculation. It was, therefore, proposed to effect an organization was conformed in other distincts of the city, in making efforts to obtain a reduction of house rents. The meeting was addressed by Messra cipally composed of German workingmen residing

PLAN OF THE MAIN BUILDING.



0 CENTRE TRANSEPT TO THE A

GREAT

AND OTHER COLONIES

46.748

FRANCE

27 .264

SPAINA

1TALY 11604

SWITZERLAND 16156

NETHERLANDS - DENNARK 7776

ERMAN

BELGIUM 17.820.

&COLONIES 15.552

TRANSEF

LUSTRALIA

COLONIES

rolled channel bars, with plates botted to the fianges.

Beconomy of construction.

To any one familiar with architectural construction it will be apparent that the design to be carried out is not only one of the most graceful and substantial ones, but also about the most graceful and substantial ones, but also about the most economical. Everything is strong and light, while the roof trusses are similar to those in general use for depots, &c. No rivets at all are introduced, everything being lastened with strong fron bolts. Hence the building at the close of the Exposition can be readily taken down, while the roof, divided as it is in sections wide enough to cover two and four rallway tracks, can easily be disposed of for roofs for depots and sheds.

What the Propie Should do.

Published reports already given in these columns have given an idea of the great interest foreign nations are evincing in the undertaking, and applications for papere are daily received from abroad by the officers of the Commission.

A vast area of the entire space has already been applied for from over the sea, and it behooves our American people to have a care less from indifference on our part their exhibits har exceed our own. Let, then, the people of the United States, gathering together the combined products of their fabor, interature, science and art, setting apart in the great area of space allotted to them, as shown in the plan published herewith, exhibit to the world a group of which they need not be ashamed, and with which all other nations will find it difficult to compete.

The joint committees of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Ciub having in charge the arrangements for the international rife match met Jesterday at No. 194 Broadway, Colonel G. W. Wingate presiding. The minutes of the former McManon reported that he had engaged the Academy of Music on behalf of the committee for the purposes of the entertainment to be given in aid of the funds to be contributed to the expenses of the American Team on their forthcoming visit to Ireland. He also reported that Mr. J. H. Bird had agreed to furnish the entertainment and, in addition thereto, to subscribe the sum of \$250. He recommended that lists be circu-

THE WORKINGMEN.

127254 AUSTRIA 23 328 SWEDEN - NORWAY 10044 RUSSIA 10044 TURKEY 7776 EGYPT Ż 776 PERSIA 7776 SIAM 3946 DIFFICES Two VESTIBULE OFFICES W.C.

MPIRE

EAST ETRANCE SCALE OF FEET the state of the state of the state of

ILLNESS OF DR. DELAFIELD.

Dr. Edward Delafield, one of New York's oldest and most prominent physicians, lies dangerously ill at his residence, corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue. From laquiries made last evening it appears that Dr. Deladeld has been last evening it appears that Dr. Deladeld has been alling for the past eighteen months, but was obliged about ten days since to take to his bed. He is not soffering from any specific drease, but from a general decay and breaking up, consequent on advance o. years. His friends state that his decase is only a question of time, for there is not the slightest tossibility of his recovery. In fact, his death is looked for at any moment. His brother, henry Deladeld, a well known merchant, is also suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Last night, however. his condition had greatly improved, and his convalescence is looked for shortly.

THE CUBAN MASS MEETING.

The appended call has been issued for a mass meeting of Cubans, to be held to-morrow even-

meeting of Chorns, to be used to-morrow evening:

The following subscribers have the honor to invite their Cuoan brethren to a meet as to be held on the lyin hist, at Majonic Hail, in Intreenth street, tetween third and Fourth avenues at seven o'clock in the evening at which meeting matters having great importance for cuba win be discussed:

iter, Joaquin de Palma.

Leand o Holriquez.

Eduardo H Gato,

Mainel J, Martines.

Francisco Selles.

J, Goyanta.

Senito L. Esquera.

THE GREAT SCANDAL TRIAL.

A Sudden Stop to the Proceedings.

COUNSEL ICE-BOUND.

Mr. Evarts' Experiences as an Arctic Traveller.

The trial of Tilton vs. Beecher suffered an interruption yesterday. The tee in the East River prevented the regular trips of the ferryboats from Fulton street to Brooklyn, and one juryman (Mr. Taylor) and three of the counsel for the defence were prevented from crossing in time to attend the regular opening of proceedings. A postpone ment of the trial was therefore made until Monday at eleven o'clock.

THE COURT ASSEMBLES.

The Court assembled at the usual hour, nobody dreaming that the forces of nature were in operation to throw an obstruction in the pathway of the great counsel whose presence was essential to the life and movement of the case. The Judge took his seat all unconscious of the embargo on the East River. The principals were on hand, ob-

Mr. Tilton occupied the witness' stand, waiting and watchful, the cynosure of every eye-a man studied and penetrated by every observer. The reporters sung the doxology in sotto voce. Stories of all kinds were related, and Mallison led off in choice parratives of the olden times. The multi, tude of idle press men was in a quandary, and they spent the distressing half hour in drawing amateur sketches of prominent people in court. The Judge waited patiently until half-past eleven

Mr. Brach explains.

Mr. Beach rose, and, addressing the Court, said :- It is obvious, Your Honor, that some of our friends on the other side are delayed by the ice in the river. It is suggested by some of the jurymen that our recess until two o'clock should be taken now, which will give them an hour or two for the transaction of their private business Judge Neilson asked how it was that Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton had succeeded in crossing the

Mr. Beach replied that they had started early, at ten o'clock, but that the river was now blocked with ice and would probably not be clear for some

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Carpenter, left his seat and spoke for a lew moments with Judge Nellson, who then asked Mr. Shearman what he thought of Mr. Beach's proposition. Mr. Shear-man said he thought it would be as well to adjourn, and the Court then ordered an adjournment until two o'clock.
The jury passed out, and the court room was soon cleared.

18

until two o'clock.

The jury passed out, and the court room was soon cleared.

APTER RECESS.

The Court assembled shortly after two o'clock. The spectators looked cold and miserable, for an ley atmosphere had penetrated into the court room and rendered those in attendance almost as chill as if they had been standing in the gloomy corridors or in the bleak streets without. Mr. Evarts seemed as it be was "perished." The burly rame of Fullerton appeared to have suffered nothing from the intense cold, while the lace of Mr. Beach, usually bearing a placid, imperturbable expression, was somewhat flushed, as if it had been suddenly exposed to a severe blast of nortnwest wind. The jury remained quietly in their seats, never venturing to say a word, while the audience chatted in a low tone, and the reporters—pretty good judges as they are of passing events, and iair speculators on events to come—deemed that sometiming unusual was about to happen. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach ascended the beach and heid a consultation with Judge Neilson of ten minutes' duration. The Judge was amble and the great lawyers smiled, and the audience came to the conclusion that there was going to be an adjournment, and sa an adjournment until Monday at eleven o'clock was announced, and this is the manner in which it came about.

MR. Evarts asks for an Adjournment.

MR. Evarts asks for an Adjournment of the navigation between New York and Brooklyn, and stated the circumstances of now he, as well as the juryman, had been detained for an hour and a half in their efforts to cross the river and reach the Court House on time. He had some important matters to attend to and forward to Washington tonight, and he hoped that the Court would adjourn now, as otherwise they might lose all opportunity of getting across the river and reach the state of importance to attend to and forward to washington the inter efforts to cross the river and reach the such of long, and therefore an adjournment would be convenient to them as well as to nim.

Mr. Heach said that, u

morning, at eleven o'clock. In a lew moments at the speciators had cleared out, with the exception of a lew who gathered around hr. Beecher and improvized the usual afternoon "levee" in his re-gard. THE TRIP OF THE PACIFIC.

At eleven o'clock a multitude of people occupied the interior of the Fulton ferry building. They were crowded out upon the floats, and the apartments devoted to males and females were thronged to their utmost extent. In the ladies' place there was little more than standing room, and the gentlemen's saloon was filled to its utmost capacity. Some people of quick temperaments and depreciated vitality, jumped about as it afflicted with the dance of St. Vitus. There were no boats in the slips. The eye wannered over the vast fleds of ice borne upward by the resistless tide, and the prospect of reaching Brooklyn by the ierryboats looked very blue indeed. All the boats were in the ierry sips at the opposite side. A vast fled of ice criven upward toward Heil Gate passed in endless procession before the eyes of the waiting crowds. It was about eleven o'clock when, with great cheers, the ierryboat Pacific, belonging to the South ferry line, salied into the Fulton ierry sip, with a thousand men and naif a hundred horses on board. They had been three hours on the passage, and the cheers were hearty in the extreme.

Fulcon lerry sip, with a thousand men and half a hundred horses on board. They had been three hours on the passage, and the cheers were hearty in the extreme.

Waiting for a boat.

The eager multitude of Brooklynites surged through the ferryhouse and hurried on their business ways. The crowd of patient waiters were elbowed and josted to and iro for more than ten minutes, at the end of which time the hurrying hundreds had disappeared and the long line of neavy trucks passed through the gateways. The way was clear, and the occupants of the waiting rooms filed down the float to board the brave Pacific. Messis. Evarts, Forter, Abbott and Juryman Taylor were among the daring throng who ventured on board, nothing daunted by the severe experiences which they heard complained of by the incoming party. Air. Evarts took a seat in the southeast corner of the ladies' coom, where in a few seconds he was joined by his associate. Judge Porter. Here the conductors of the defence of the great trial sat in communion until the boat began to work her way out of the ice-glutted slip. The laboring of the paddle and the thumping ice cakes in the box disturbed the even tenor of the conversation of Mr. Evarts and the Judge, and they stood up to look out from the window. In sliehce the couple stood contemplating the last-flowing, unbroken field of loe, which moved with easy and magnificent grace up toward the eastern end of Long Island Sound. The sameness of the scene had nothing for the lawyers, and they let into conversation. While these men of legal brawn kept company with the steam pipes strong-iunged youths and had men stood outside the cabins, watching with eager eyes the haven at the loot of Fulton street, Brooklyin.

They watched the distance as it grew.

the cabins, watching with eager eyes the haven at the loot of Fulton street, Brouklyn.

They watched the distance as it grew.

With aching toes and noses bias.

Among those included nere was John Swinton, who seemed on the whole to rather enjoy the affair. Say-bound seagulis did not disport in vain; for now and then they claimed the attention of John, whose fashing eye lohowed them in their eccentric evolutions. Quite near John, on the same side of the boat, a newspaper colony had formed for the purpose, it would appear, or deprecating the lerry company and saying curt usings about the managers of the Brookyn Bringe. Several pathetic remarks were heard from members of the colony regarding the melancholy assence of a sideboard. The cheering presence of this most drarming out of influere would, no doubt, have gone art to mitigate the rigors of the fright trip. The johy seeing which iaminarity with it produces was noticeably absent, and all the conversation had the crisp frost of satire in it.

PROGRESS.

While the legal lights conversed and the journalists lamented the good uous was, notwithstanding her efforts to the contrary, going up stream. In about one hour and a hall after she had left the ship the Pacific was opposite Maiden lane. It was a physical impossibility to make a landing, so the phick kept her course singed due sonth, in the hope of electing a landing at one of the lower docks. Finally, after another hall-nour or puffing labor she was opposite the Batter, and the hope of ever getting to shole began to lade from the minus of the phasengers.

Finings began to be monotonous and tiresome, When the boat recovered herself and was hallway back to the Brooklyn landing. When opposite

Martin's dock the machinery became powerless and the boat stuck fast in the lee.

WALKING ASHORE.

Here two young men, tempted by the nearness of the dock, vehtured to jump from the boat on the ice in hope of getting ashore. One of them, when about midway between the toat and dock, stepped on a soft cake of ice and was submerged in the river to his armpits. Fortunately, he succeeded in embracing a piece of ice sufficiently large to bnoy him up. The cruel crowd on the boat began to leer and laugh at the unfortunate wretch, as if his discomfort were not complete enough. The noise brought Mr. Evarta from the cabin, and on seeing the man's sad plight he remonstrated with the crowd, and the noise and haughter was respectfully stopped. Some parties on the dock threw the drowning man a rope, by means of which he was drawn ashore in safety. His companion in the daring leat predently returned to the boat when he witnessed the accident.

A Landing AT LAST.

One hour and tauty minutes after leaving the

dent.

A Landing at Last.

One hour and turty minutes after leaving the New York shore a landing was effected at Prenece's whar, adjoining the Wait street lerry slip, and the passengers were discharged. Mr. Evarts, Judge Porter, Mr. Abbott and juryman Taylor, lollowed by Messrs. Shaw, Anderson, Bonjnge, Beggs, Fill and Hamilton, all newspaper men, proceeded up Montague street as far as the corner of Henry, where the counsel for the delence met the plantiff and his counsel.

ceeded up Montague street as far as the corner of Henry, where the counsel for the delence met the plaintiff and his counsel.

After the usual conventional salutation Mr. Evarts said to Mr. Fullerton:—

"I see you are ahead of us."

"It is always thus," said Mr. Fullerton, smiling, "We'll theet in court at two o'clock," said Fullerton, 'and combine to have the trial go over until Monday."

"All right," said Mr. Evarts, "I'm going to lunch," and straightway he and his party went to the Brooklyn Club House.

During the conversation Tilton stood in the background, silent, and when Mr. Beecher's counsel leit he started, in company with Messrs, Fullerton and Beach, toward the house of Frank Moulton, where lunch was waiting their arrival.

The Herald reporter who started for Brooklyn to attend the great trial had thus opportunity for a subsequent time of adventure that made his head gray. He jumped into the sawpit of ice at the foot of the great tower of the Esst River bridge, on the New York side, and plunged into the middle of the river, on board the ice, as if he had neither blood relations, nor mother-in-law, nor any hold on the summer world of picnics and lice creams.

MR. BEECHER ON REVIVALS.

HIS PRIDAY EVENING TALK-WISE WORDS FROM THE GREAT PASTOR'S LIPS.

The regular Friday evening prayer meeting was held last night in the lecture room of Plymouth church. The attendance was large, every space in the room being occupied. Mr. Beecher came in on time, took his seat on the platform and looked the picture of contentment. He gave out the bymu, and, after it had been sung, offered a iervent prayer. Then Mr. Beecher resumed the subject on which he had spoken before—that of revivals. In commencing he spoke of the custom among the Christian teachers many years ago, magnifying the first expressions of the soul in Christian life. He thought, too, there was some occasion for it. Men of great moral natures, whose lives have affected the thoughts of the whole, and who had reached the highest experiences of Christian life, were of course excusable in making their experiences known. In his childhood there was not too much stress laid upon the divine spirit, but too little upon the methods through which the soul acted. There was a theory as to the action of the divine spirit on the human soul. There was first a great feeling of repugnance, then a struggle, then all was light and the neavens would shine, and there would be a world of joy to them. He used to feel as if young converts were to be elived after passing through the real struggle, and he uses to long for that ecstasy, and he never put so much work into filty sermons as he did into his efforts to have an experience. But these conversions were just as good as a quiet conversion, without any of the emotional demonstration. He wanted to give his people the right ideal, not to follow a false one. When a man first begins religious life, if he has had a special ordering of his by which the rebound is strange and dramatic, or if he is a man whose aptitudes are such as to make him seraphic, the very beginnings of life will be refulgent. But suppose a man with that kind of nature that cannot supply lis own food. He can invoke very little of the imagination. Do you expect that when such a person sets ints face toward Jerusalem and is determined to go up there, the beginning of this islandes atterward. Paul only wrote those materiales letters to the Eppesians after forty years of working out his salvation. Some people have such natures that they don't come to a true Christian growth until the later years of their life. The true Gospel is God manifest through Jeans Christ as the pardoner and helper and sanctider of every soul, beginning at each soul in the plane of development, where it st among the Christian teachers many years ago, magnifying the first expressions of the

WHERE IS THE HON. BILL KING!

A PAINFUL CASE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am pleased to notice the zeal with which the RERALD enters into the search after the Hon. William S. King. Since the abduction of Charley Ross no more painful case has been brought to the public notice. J. P. NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

BILL KING ON THE ALLEGHANTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-A man calling himself Bill King passed over the mountains some days ago. From the descriptions contained in the HERALD I am sure he is the missall the gentlemen he was said to resemble, and he failed to take a drink at the village bar in this place, a thing which no traveller has been known to neglect for nearly fitteen years. He wore an immense overcoat and the pockets were full of something, probably money. ALLEGHANIAN.

BUCKSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ALBANY LOBBY TO BE LOCKED INTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Is the William S. King, for whose recovery a reward is offered, the celebrated King of the lobby I have heard of this latter King for a number of years as being generally to be found in Albany, Harrisburg or Washington during the winter season, and suggest that a search be made for him in these cities. If you find him not in one of them seek him in the other place and there is almost a certainty of finding him, for Hamlet is authority for the assurance that "you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the loboy." POLONIUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

ME. KING AND HIS BULL IN STAMFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A man of middle age and handsome appearance and evidently sober passed through this town vesterday, driving a bull of vonthful age, splendid appearance, but evidently not in a tranquil state of mind. In the atternoon the same parties reappeared in town, but this time the buil was rapidly driving the man. Both parties appeared to be much excited and the man under the induence of a strong stimulant. As it is believed that they were the Hon. William S. King and his buil I send you the facts, hoping that they may result in the capture of these celebrated animals. Respectivity,

STAMPORD, Conn., Feb. 12, 1875.

REMOVALS IN THE FIRE DEPART-MENT.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday removed James B. Monroe, District Engineer, and appointed in his place Edward N. Wilhelm, foreman of Engine No. 23. Engineer King was transferred of Engine No. 23. Engineer King was transcribed to the Third district, and Engineer Rome to the First. Natural J. Bennett was made clerk in the repair yard, and the resignations of William P. Luiz, clerk, and Ed. Heizman accepted. Peter Pinch, Frank Foley, James Murphy, Peter Hanlog, John R. Day, James J. Garrity and David Muidrew were transferred to other companies.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The officials of the College of the City of New York have just issued the twenty-sixth annual register of the College, which gives the names of the students of the five classes, the course of studies pursued, the text books used and the num-ber of weekly reditations; the names of the officers, graduates and brizenen of the past year, a de-scription of the medais, the names of their donors, the conditions of award and various other in-formation of interest.

SALARIES VERSUS FEES IN ESSET COUNTY.

The wise men of Newark and Essex county are waking up to the idea that the fee system of paying county officers is pernicious. For instance, the County, Prosecutor and Judges get so much the County, Prosecutor and Judges get so much per diem or per case, and the result is admitted to be that the sessions of the Court are much longer usually than is absolutely called for. Very trivial cares are put upon this for no benefit but court onders. The longer the Court is in session the neavier the bill for pay of under officers and incidental expenses. Hence a bill has been prepared and presented to the Legislature providing that neresiter the salary of the Prosecutor shall be \$6,000; that he shall have an assistant, &c. in the Essex County Board of Freeholders' meeting yesterlay the subject was fally discussed, and the measure shally approved of.